

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JEANINNE C.,

Plaintiff,  
v.

Civil Action No.  
3:19-CV-1176 (DEP)

ANDREW M. SAUL, Commissioner of Social  
Security,

Defendant.

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APPEARANCES:

FOR PLAINTIFF

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FOR DEFENDANT

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DAVID E. PEEBLES  
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ORDER

Currently pending before the court in this action, in which plaintiff

seeks judicial review of an adverse administrative determination by the Commissioner, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g) and 1383(c)(3), are cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings.<sup>1</sup> Oral argument was conducted in connection with those motions on December 16, 2020, during a telephone conference held on the record. At the close of argument, I issued a bench decision in which, after applying the requisite deferential review standard, I found that the Commissioner's determination did not result from the application of proper legal principles and is not supported by substantial evidence, providing further detail regarding my reasoning and addressing the specific issues raised by the plaintiff in this appeal.

After due deliberation, and based upon the court's oral bench decision, a transcript of which is attached and incorporated herein by reference, it is hereby

ORDERED, as follows:

- 1) Plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings is GRANTED.
- 2) The Commissioner's determination that plaintiff was not disabled at the relevant times, and thus is not entitled to benefits under the

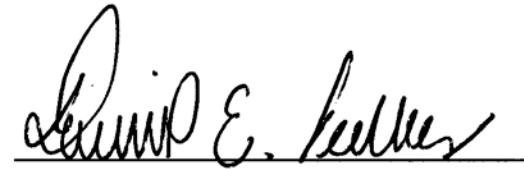
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<sup>1</sup> This matter, which is before me on consent of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), has been treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in General Order No. 18. Under that General Order once issue has been joined, an action such as this is considered procedurally, as if cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings had been filed pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Social Security Act, is VACATED.

3) The matter is hereby REMANDED to the Commissioner, without a directed finding of disability, for further proceedings consistent with this determination.

4) The clerk is respectfully directed to enter judgment, based upon this determination, remanding the matter to the Commissioner pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) and closing this case.



David E. Peebles  
David E. Peebles  
U.S. Magistrate Judge

Dated: December 18, 2020  
Syracuse, NY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x  
JEANINNE C.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

3:19-CV-1176

ANDREW SAUL, COMMISSIONER OF  
SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

-----x

Transcript of a **Decision** held during a  
Telephone Conference on December 16, 2020, the  
HONORABLE DAVID E. PEEBLES, United States Magistrate  
Judge, Presiding.

A P P E A R A N C E S

(By Telephone)

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(The Court and all counsel present by telephone.)

THE COURT: Thank you. Let me begin by thanking both counsel for excellent presentations. I enjoyed working with you and found this to be an interesting case as usual.

6 The plaintiff has commenced this proceeding  
7 pursuant to 42 United States Code Sections 405(g) and  
8 1383(c)(3) to challenge an adverse determination by the  
9 Commissioner of Social Security finding that she was not  
10 disabled at the relevant times and therefore ineligible for  
11 the benefits sought. And Counsel, will you make sure that  
12 you muted your phones, we're getting a little feedback.

The background is as follows: Plaintiff was born in January of 1961 and is currently 59 years of age. Plaintiff was 53 years old at the alleged onset of her disability in August of 2014. Plaintiff stands 5 foot, between 4 and 6 inches, depending upon the reference in the record, in height, she weighs 120 to 125 pounds. Plaintiff lives in Binghamton, New York with her disabled husband. On occasion a stepson, who has been in and out of jail, lives with them at some point and has been a cause of considerable stress for the plaintiff according to her treatment records. Plaintiff has a 12th grade education and was in regular classes while in school. Plaintiff is right-handed. Plaintiff drives occasionally. She does not use public

1 transportation as it apparently is not available to her.

2 Plaintiff has worked as a floral designer and a  
3 nursery laborer in two different positions and she worked in  
4 one or both of those positions between 1999 and 2014. She  
5 was laid off on August 8, 2014 according to page 171 of the  
6 administrative transcript.

7 Physically, plaintiff suffers from lupus and  
8 specifically discoid, I will spell this and not pronounce it,  
9 erythematosus, discoid lupus erythematosus, or DLE for short.  
10 She also suffers from skin lesions that are related to the  
11 lupus apparently. They're referred to as neurotic  
12 excoriations. She experiences low back pain and degenerative  
13 disk changes and right shoulder pain.

14 Mentally, plaintiff suffers from considerable  
15 anxiety and depression. She has a bedbug phobia, she has a  
16 phobia about her neurotic excoriations. She did not undergo  
17 any psychiatric hospitalization for her mental conditions.

18 Plaintiff's primary care provider is FNP Ashley  
19 Dudden who she has seen for five years. She has also seen a  
20 rheumatologist, Dr. Paul Dura, on one occasion, June 14,  
21 2017, reference is at page 516, and the statement was made,  
22 "I need a rheumatologist because I am applying for  
23 disability." She also has seen Physician's Assistant Aspen  
24 D'Angelo on January 15, 2018 and February 23, 2018.  
25 Plaintiff counsels biweekly with Licensed Clinical Social

1 Worker, LCSW, Virginia Wetherbee who works with Catholic  
2 Charities. Plaintiff has counseled with Therapist Wetherbee  
3 for five years.

4 Plaintiff has been provided or prescribed various  
5 medications including Celebrex, tizanidine as needed for  
6 sleep, citalopram, alprazolam, hydroxyzine, buspirone for  
7 anger, Xanax, mupirocin ointment and various allergy  
8 medications, and ibuprofen.

9 Plaintiff has a fairly significant range of  
10 activities of daily living according to her hearing testimony  
11 and pages 484 and 490 of the administrative transcript.  
12 Plaintiff is able to dress. She showers twice weekly, she  
13 can cook, vacuum, sweep, mop, do laundry, do yardwork,  
14 garden, watch television, walk dogs, occasionally baby-sit  
15 for grandchildren who were 11 months and two years of age at  
16 the time of the hearing in this matter. She reads, crochets,  
17 socializes, and shops, although only at night because of her  
18 concern over her excoriations. Plaintiff smokes and has  
19 since 18, approximately one-half pack of cigarettes per day.  
20 The record is equivocal as to whether she continues to use  
21 marijuana. At one point she was using marijuana  
22 approximately one time per month, according to page 483,  
23 report to Dr. Slowik, but at 490, it's indicated that she  
24 quit smoking marijuana in 1998, and at page 188, she claimed  
25 to have stopped using marijuana five years ago.

1                   Procedurally, plaintiff applied for Title II and  
2 Title XVI benefits protectively under the Social Security Act  
3 on July 14, 2015 alleging an onset date of August 8, 2014,  
4 claiming disability based upon lupus, open sores all over her  
5 body, and depression. A hearing was conducted on April 11,  
6 2018 to address plaintiff's claim for benefits by  
7 Administrative Law Judge Elizabeth Koennecke. Hopefully I  
8 pronounced that right, with Mr. Gorton's assistance.

9                   MR. GORTON: You did, Judge. I had to take it off  
10 mute to tell you that you did.

11                   THE COURT: Well, and for Ms. Smoller's benefit,  
12 Mr. Gorton corrected me on a prior occasion, politely, on the  
13 pronunciation.

14                   On August 20, 2018, a supplemental hearing was  
15 conducted by the administrative law judge with a vocational  
16 expert testifying on that occasion. On September 21, 2018,  
17 ALJ Koennecke issued a decision unfavorable to the plaintiff.  
18 That became a final determination of the agency on August 12,  
19 2019, when the Social Security Administration Appeals Council  
20 denied plaintiff's request for review. This action was  
21 commenced on September 23, 2019, and is timely.

22                   In her decision, ALJ Koennecke applied the familiar  
23 five-step sequential test for determining disability.

24                   At step one, she determined that plaintiff had not  
25 engaged in substantial gainful activity since August 8, 2014.

1       She did note prior to that that plaintiff was insured through  
2       December 31, 2018.

3               At step two, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff does  
4       suffer from severe impairments that impose more than minimal  
5       limitation on her ability to perform work functions,  
6       including lupus and all mental impairments as variously  
7       characterized (including an affective disorder, unspecified  
8       depressive disorder).

9               At step three, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff's  
10      conditions do not meet or medically equal any of the listed  
11      presumptively disabling conditions set forth in the  
12      Commissioner's regulations, specifically considering Listing  
13      14.02 related to lupus, as well as 12.04 and 12.06 related to  
14      her mental impairments.

15               After surveying the record evidence, ALJ Koennecke  
16      concluded that plaintiff retains the residual functional  
17      capacity to perform medium work with limitations that are  
18      both physical and nonexertional in nature.

19               At step four, ALJ Koennecke concluded that  
20      plaintiff cannot perform her past relevant work as a floral  
21      arranger/designer.

22               At step five, she first noted that if plaintiff was  
23      capable of performing a full range of medium work, a finding  
24      of no disability would be directed by the Medical-Vocational  
25      Guidelines set forth in the regulations, and specifically

1 Grid Rule 203.22. With the assistance of a vocational expert  
2 and a hypothetical that included the exertional and  
3 nonexertional limitations of the residual functional capacity  
4 finding, the administrative law judge concluded that  
5 plaintiff is capable, notwithstanding her impairments, of  
6 performing work available in the national economy as an  
7 industrial cleaner, a hospital food service worker, and an  
8 order caller, therefore, was not disabled at the relevant  
9 times.

10 The court's function, as you know, is to determine  
11 whether correct legal principles were applied and the  
12 resulting determination is supported by substantial evidence.  
13 The test which the court applies is extremely deferential.  
14 To overcome the substantial evidence test, as the Second  
15 Circuit noted in *Brault v. Social Security Administration*  
16 *Commissioner*, 683 F.3d 443 from 2012, the plaintiff must meet  
17 a standard which is even more rigid and exacting than the  
18 clearly erroneous standard which we're familiar with.  
19 Substantial evidence, of course, is defined as such relevant  
20 evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to  
21 support a conclusion. The Second Circuit noted  
22 parenthetically in *Brault* that under this standard, once an  
23 ALJ has found a fact, that fact can be rejected only if a  
24 reasonable fact finder would have to conclude otherwise.

25 In this case, the focus of plaintiff's challenge is

1 on her ability to maintain a schedule and stay on task.  
2 There's no claim directly emanating from plaintiff's lupus,  
3 except to the extent that it exacerbates her psychological  
4 issues, including with respect to the excoriations, the  
5 neurotic excoriations which she experiences and the effect of  
6 those on her psychological question -- status.

7 So plaintiff specifically argues that the finding  
8 that plaintiff can meet attendance and stress requirements of  
9 work on a continuing basis is not supported. As a subset,  
10 the plaintiff challenges the rejection of undisputed medical  
11 opinions concerning her ability to maintain a schedule and  
12 attendance. She challenges the weighing of medical opinions  
13 and claims that the administrative law judge substituted her  
14 lay opinion for medical opinions, and that the administrative  
15 law judge placed undue reliance on the agency psychologist's  
16 opinions. The sum total of these, plaintiff argues, infected  
17 the step five determination at which the plaintiff of  
18 course -- the Commissioner, I'm sorry, bears the burden of  
19 proof.

20 The first task of course of the administrative law  
21 judge is to determine plaintiff's residual functional  
22 capacity, which represents the range of work that the  
23 plaintiff is capable of performing, notwithstanding her  
24 limitations. In this case, she was found to be capable of  
25 performing medium work which is defined under 20 C.F.R.

1       Section 404.1567 as involving lifting no more than 50 pounds  
2       at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects  
3       weighing up to 25 pounds. The regulation goes on to state  
4       that if someone can do medium work, would determine that he  
5       or she can do sedentary and light work.

6               The part -- of course the residual functional  
7       capacity, like all other determinations made by the  
8       administrative law judge, must be supported by substantial  
9       evidence. The crux of this case really stems from the  
10       statement included in the residual functional capacity  
11       finding on page 15 of the administrative transcript that  
12       plaintiff is capable of regularly attending to a routine and  
13       maintaining a schedule. Plaintiff of course, as I indicated,  
14       challenges that determination.

15               There are many -- or several, I should say, medical  
16       opinions in the record. This case is governed by the  
17       regulations that were in effect at the time this application  
18       was filed, prior to March of 2017. The method or means of  
19       weighing medical opinions both of acceptable medical sources  
20       that are treating sources and others is governed by 20 C.F.R.  
21       Section 404.1527(c). The importance of considering the  
22       factors that are laid out in that regulation has been  
23       stressed on many occasions by the Second Circuit Court of  
24       Appeals, most recently in *Drake v. Saul*, two to one which was  
25       interesting because I hadn't seen a dissent in a summary

1 order, but that was a case that was handed down earlier  
2 this -- last week, I guess, and it's found at 2020 WL  
3 7294561, a case that I know Mr. Gorton's familiar with.

4 In this case, the medical opinions are several, and  
5 let me go through them briefly. As we have discussed, the  
6 agency nonexamining psychologist, A. Chapman, rendered a  
7 decision -- rendered an opinion on November 18, 2015. It was  
8 given great weight by ALJ Koennecke at page 20. The opinion  
9 appears at Exhibit 1A through 2A and 192 to 209. It  
10 indicates in the worksheet that plaintiff has a moderate  
11 limitation in the ability to perform activities within a  
12 schedule and to maintain regular attendance, that's page 197.  
13 In the mental residual functional capacity finding at  
14 page 198, however, Dr. Chapman notes that based on evidence  
15 in file, claimant retains capacity to perform the four basic  
16 demands of unskilled work on a sustained basis.  
17 Significantly, as we discussed, if he is unclear what records  
18 Dr. Chapman had available, there is a statement that  
19 plaintiff -- to the effect on page 198 that plaintiff is in  
20 current treatment but no records obtained. Obviously none of  
21 the treatment records that postdate November 18, 2015 could  
22 have been reviewed by Dr. Chapman. It's unclear whether  
23 Dr. Chapman had any records from Therapist Wetherbee. On  
24 page 194 it appears that Catholic Charities records were  
25 requested on two occasions, but there isn't any indication of

1 them having been received.

2                   The second opinion in the record is from a  
3 consultative examiner, Dr. Amanda Slowik. It appears at  
4 page 482 to 487 of the administrative transcript. The  
5 opinion was discussed by ALJ Koennecke and given partial  
6 weight at pages 19 and 20 of her decision. Significantly,  
7 Dr. Slowik indicates that plaintiff's ability to maintain a  
8 regular schedule and appropriately deal with stress is  
9 moderately to markedly limited. The administrative law  
10 judge, in discussing that, rejected it, stating that the  
11 limitation is not well supported by the clinical evidence  
12 showing that the claimant generally presents as alert and  
13 with appropriate mood and affect.

14                   The third opinion, medical opinion, comes from FNP  
15 Ashley Dudden, the treatment provider, general treatment  
16 provider for the plaintiff, and FNP Dudden issued an opinion  
17 on 606 through 60 -- I'm sorry, 605 to 606. It is dated  
18 March 16, 2018. She opines that plaintiff would be off task  
19 10 percent or less, but that she would be absent two to three  
20 days per month. That's at page 606. The opinion is given  
21 little weight at page 18 of the administrative transcript.  
22 The nurse practitioner was asked to update the opinions and  
23 she rendered a second opinion on June 29, 2018. It appears  
24 at 703, 705, indicates that plaintiff's condition is about  
25 the same as it was in March, indicates that she would be off

1 task 10 percent or less but she would experience fatigue and  
2 again opined that she would be absent two to three days per  
3 month.

4 The next opinion comes from Therapist Wetherbee on  
5 March 15, 2018. It appears at 630 to 631 of the  
6 administrative transcript. It was given partial weight by  
7 ALJ Koennecke at 18 to 19. It indicates that plaintiff has a  
8 marked limitation in maintaining regular attendance without  
9 interruptions from psychological-based symptoms and markedly  
10 limited in performing activities within a schedule, being  
11 punctual and performing at a consistent pace. And it also  
12 indicates that she would be absent three or more days per  
13 month. There is explanation given on page 2 saying that it  
14 is not the prototypical check-the-box form that contains no  
15 explanation whatsoever. Therapist Wetherbee on June 25, 2018  
16 stated at page 667 that plaintiff's condition had worsened  
17 between March and June and that -- explained that Jeaninne's  
18 depression has worsened partly due to increased stress,  
19 tension, and financial burdens in her household related to  
20 her troubled, disrespectful stepson recently released from  
21 jail, living with her and her husband. Jeaninne feels  
22 powerless over the situation and not able to have control of  
23 her own household and environment, continues -- contributes  
24 to increased physical symptoms also. And there are attached  
25 to that some treatment records from Therapist Wetherbee.

1                   Physician's Assistant D'Angelo issued an opinion on  
2 March 16, 2018. The focus appears to be on the discoid lupus  
3 and lumbar degenerative disk disease/low back pain. It  
4 appears at 634 to 635. At page 19 it was given great weight.  
5 It indicates that plaintiff would be off task 10 percent or  
6 less and that there would not be any good or bad days. There  
7 was no opinion given concerning absenteeism.

8                   And lastly, Dr. Gilbert Jenouri issued an opinion  
9 after conducting an internal medicine examination of the  
10 plaintiff that appears at 489 to 492. That was given great  
11 weight at page 19 by Administrative Law Judge Koennecke. It  
12 indicated in the medical source conclusion that plaintiff  
13 experiences minimal restriction in walking, standing, sitting  
14 long periods, bending, stair climbing, lifting, and carrying.  
15 No mention of getting off task or absent, nor is there any  
16 indication that he was asked to give opinions on that issue.

17                   The threshold opinion, or issue really is  
18 absenteeism and off task. The vocational expert made it  
19 clear that more than one unexcused or unexpected absence per  
20 month would render the plaintiff unemployable. One of the  
21 things that the administrative law judge did in rejecting  
22 areas of the opinions concerning absenteeism is to rely on  
23 activities of daily living. And this is the type of case  
24 where the activities of daily living don't necessarily  
25 translate well into the ability to perform work on a

1 sustained basis five days a week, eight hours a day, and the  
2 administrative law judge really didn't explain how that is  
3 inconsistent with plaintiff's fear of going out in public  
4 because of her excoriations and her fear of bedbugs and so  
5 forth.

6 And so I agree with the plaintiff that in this  
7 case, the activities of daily living really don't bear much  
8 relationship to the mental demands of regular work and I  
9 agree that this case, that on that issue, is informed by such  
10 decisions as *Coyle v. Commissioner of Social Security*, 2018  
11 WL 3559073 from the Northern District of New York, July 24,  
12 2018, and *McGregor v. Astrue*, 993 F.Supp.2d 130 from  
13 July 2012, again the Northern District of New York, although  
14 I agree that consideration of activities of daily living is  
15 certainly a factor.

16 When you apply the 1527(c) factors to the various  
17 opinions that address specifically absenteeism, you find, for  
18 example, that Dr. Slowik found a moderate to marked  
19 limitation in the ability to maintain a regular schedule  
20 which is clearly inconsistent with the statement in the  
21 residual functional capacity finding that plaintiff is able  
22 to regularly attend to routine and maintain a schedule, it's  
23 not supported. The plaintiff was examined by Dr. Slowik, she  
24 explained her conclusions. Her conclusions are consistent  
25 with exam findings, they're consistent with plaintiff's

1 treatment notes although I recognize, as plaintiff has  
2 argued, or acknowledged, there are good days and bad days and  
3 this is reflected as well in the treatment notes. And  
4 Dr. Slowik of course has programmatic expertise.

5 When it comes to Therapist Wetherbee and her  
6 opinions, her treatment notes detail subjective findings, but  
7 as the Second Circuit noted in *Stacey v. Commissioner of*  
8 *Social Security*, 799 F.App'x 7, it appears that -- that  
9 the -- from 2020, Second Circuit, it is important,  
10 particularly in cases involving such things as headaches and  
11 mental conditions, the subjective -- the patient's subjective  
12 description of his or her symptoms as applied based on the  
13 expertise of the examiner is an important consideration. The  
14 activities of daily living, I've already talked about why in  
15 the court's view maybe they do not necessarily translate well  
16 into a basis to reject the opinions concerning attendance. I  
17 note that the opinions about attendance are well supported by  
18 various things, including but not limited to canceled  
19 appointments and missed appointments that plaintiff has had  
20 which support the notion that on occasion she is fearful of  
21 going out in public, particularly given her excoriations.

22 And it's also important to note that in mental  
23 health cases, often conditions are cyclical or fluctuating  
24 and so cherrypicking good notes and overlooking the times  
25 when plaintiff appears with severe anxiety is inappropriate.

1       *Flynn v. Commissioner of Social Security*, 729 F.App'x 119  
2       from the Second Circuit Court of Appeals 2018. When you  
3       apply the 1527(c) factors to Therapist Wetherbee's opinions,  
4       you find there is a long-standing treatment relationship,  
5       unlike Dr. Dura, for example, or the Physician's Assistant  
6       Aspen D'Angelo. She has examined plaintiff on many, many  
7       occasions. She explained the basis of her opinions at page  
8       631. Her opinions are consistent with treatment records, and  
9       they're consistent with the opinions of Consultative Examiner  
10      Dr. Slowik, and even in part Dr. Chapman who did find a  
11      moderate limitation in the ability to perform based on a  
12      schedule.

13                   In my view, the administrative law judge improperly  
14      discounted the therapist's opinions. FNP Dudden appears to  
15      be focused on plaintiff's physical limitations and there  
16      isn't any basis, and plaintiff has not argued, that the  
17      physical impairment that she suffers cause her to be absent  
18      or off task other than as it relates to and exacerbates her  
19      mental conditions. And again, if you examine Dr. Chapman  
20      utilizing his opinions, or her, utilizing the 1527(c) factors  
21      that he did, he or she did not examine the plaintiff, was not  
22      a treating source, and that's especially important in a  
23      mental health case where a treating source who has seen a  
24      plaintiff over a longitudinal period has a better  
25      understanding of the ebbs and flows of his or her condition

1 and the extent of her condition. And certainly Dr. Chapman  
2 did not have available any treatment records after  
3 November 2015. There's really little or no explanation given  
4 by Dr. Chapman as to the extent of the limitation on the  
5 ability to perform activities within a schedule.

6 I know that one of the cases cited by the  
7 plaintiff, and I agree, *Milner v. Berryhill*, 2018 WL 461095  
8 from the District of New Mexico, 2018, Magistrate Judge  
9 Gregory Fouratt went through an exhaustive analysis of what  
10 an agency physician is supposed to do when formulating  
11 residual functional capacity after completing a worksheet.  
12 The -- Dr. Chapman did not do that in his or her opinion.

13 The -- in conclusion, although I know it's not the  
14 court's function to reweigh competing medical source  
15 statements, I don't believe there are any competing medical  
16 source statements. I believe that the administrative law  
17 judge erred in concluding that plaintiff is capable of  
18 performing work on sustained basis and maintaining regular  
19 schedule. The residual functional capacity finding is flawed  
20 and the step five determination, therefore, which hinges on  
21 the residual functional capacity finding, is also flawed.

22 I don't find any persuasive proof of disability,  
23 and so I'm going to grant judgment on the pleadings to the  
24 plaintiff without a directed finding of disability and remand  
25 the matter for further careful consideration of the medical

1 evidence in the record.

2 I will also note for the purposes of any  
3 contemplated Equal Access to Justice Act application that in  
4 the face of such an application, having reviewed this matter  
5 carefully, I would find that the government's position in  
6 this matter was substantially justified and the government  
7 has carried its burden to that effect. Thank you both for  
8 excellent presentations, please stay safe.

9 MS. SMOLLER: Thank you.

10 MR. GORTON: Thank you, your Honor.

11 (Proceedings Adjourned, 2:17 p.m.)

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1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER  
2  
3

4 I, JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR, Federal  
5 Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the  
6 United States District Court for the Northern  
7 District of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that  
8 pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States  
9 Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct  
10 transcript of the stenographically reported  
11 proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and  
12 that the transcript page format is in conformance  
13 with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of  
14 the United States.

15

16 Dated this 17th day of December, 2020.  
17  
18

19 /S/ JODI L. HIBBARD  
20  
21

22 JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR  
23 Official U.S. Court Reporter  
24  
25